

*Mordican & Busby
J. E. Cor & H. & J. Green*

dup.

EXTRACTS
FROM
THE MINUTES
OF THE
YEARLY MEETING OF FRIENDS,
HELD IN
PHILADELPHIA,
1878.

FRIENDS' BOOK ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA, 706 ARCH ST.

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EXTRACTS

FROM

THE MINUTES

OF THE

YEARLY MEETING OF FRIENDS,

HELD IN

PHILADELPHIA.

BY ADJOURNMENTS FROM THE THIRTEENTH DAY OF FIFTH MONTH,
TO THE SEVENTEENTH OF THE SAME, INCLUSIVE.

1878.

PHILADELPHIA:
PUBLISHED FOR THE YEARLY MEETING.

1878.

FRIENDS BOOK ASSOCIATION,
706 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

EXTRACTS.

At the Yearly Meeting of Friends, held in Philadelphia, by adjournments from the 13th day of the Fifth Month, to the 17th of the same, inclusive, 1878.

Reports from all our constituent branches were produced, from which it appears that one hundred and thirty-nine Friends have been appointed representatives to attend the service of this meeting, who, on being called, were present except fourteen. For the absence of eight of them sufficient reasons were assigned, but for the absence of the others no information was received.

Minutes of Friends in attendance with us from other Yearly Meetings were produced and read, as follows :

For Samuel M. Janney, a Minister, from Goose Creek Monthly Meeting, (a branch of Baltimore Yearly Meeting,) held the 11th of 4th month last.

For John Needles, a Minister, from Baltimore Monthly Meeting, held the 9th of this month.

Epistles from our brethren of the Yearly Meetings of New York, Baltimore, Ohio, Indiana, Genesee, and Illinois, were received and read.

We were refreshed and encouraged with the renewed

evidence thus furnished of Christian fellowship and harmonious labor. To respond thereto as way may open a committee was appointed.

The Representatives are desired to confer together and propose to our next sitting a Friend to serve the Meeting as Clerk, and one for Assistant Clerk. Also, the name of a Friend from each of the Quarterly Meetings, and Fishing Creek Half Year's Meeting, to aid the Committee appointed by Philadelphia Monthly Meeting in preserving order in and about the Meeting House, during the sittings of the Yearly Meeting.

Second Day—Afternoon.

John Sellers, on behalf of the Representatives, made report that they conferred together at the rise of the morning session, and were united in proposing the name of Benjamin G. Foulke for Clerk, and Daniel Foulke for Assistant Clerk, for the present year. On consideration thereof, they were united with by the Meeting and accordingly appointed.

They also proposed the names of a Committee to aid in preserving order in and about the Meeting House, during the sittings of the Yearly Meeting.

Minutes introduced from Women's Meeting, for Friends in attendance, were produced and read, as follows :

For Eleanor Bowerman, a Minister, from West Lake Monthly Meeting, (Canada,) held 21st of 3d month last.

For Phebe W. Cornell, an Elder and companion of

Eleanor Bowerman, from Rochester Monthly Meeting, held the 26th of last month.

For Rachel C. Tilton, a Minister, and Mellis S. Tilton, an Elder, her husband and companion, from Shrewsbury Monthly Meeting, N. J., held the 2d instant.

For Mary B. Needles, a Minister, from Baltimore Monthly Meeting, held the 9th instant.

To examine and settle the Treasurer's account, report the sum necessary to be raised the ensuing year, and to bring forward the name of a Friend to serve as Treasurer, a Committee was appointed. They are also desired to bring forward the names of two Friends as Correspondents of the Yearly Meeting.

To assist the Clerks in preparing and publishing the Extracts, and transcribing and forwarding the epistles, a committee was appointed.

The First Query was read, together with the answers thereto, from our several constituent branches.

Fourteenth of the Month and Third of the Week.

A summary answer to the First Query was read, considered and adopted.

The Second Query was read with the replies thereto contained in the reports from the several subordinate meetings and a summary thereto united with.

The meeting was engaged during this sitting in the consideration of the state of Society as represented in the reports to the First and Second Queries.

Third Day—Afternoon.

The Third and Fourth Queries were read and the interesting subjects embraced in the answers thereto engaged the attention of the meeting during this sitting.

Fifteenth of the Month and Fourth of the Week.

The Fifth and Sixth Queries were read; the replies thereto claimed deliberate consideration, and summary answers were adopted.

A Memorial concerning our deceased Friend Abigail Barnard, prepared by Fallowfield Monthly Meeting of Friends, endorsed by Western Quarterly Meeting, and introduced by the Representative Committee, was read, approved and directed to be recorded.

Fourth Day—Afternoon.

The Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Queries were read, and summary answers thereto comprised from the reports from the several branches were adopted. The subjects embraced therein claimed the consideration of the meeting. Summary answers to all the Queries, as approved and adopted, are directed to be recorded as follows :

SUMMARY ANSWERS TO QUERIES, 1878.

First Query.—All our Religious meetings for worship and discipline have been regularly held, with a few exceptions mentioned in one of the reports at their smaller

meetings, and excepting those for the middle of the week mentioned in another report which have been neglected for the past year. Four other omissions mentioned in other reports are also excepted, one of which occurred during the week of the Yearly Meeting. Those held on the morning of the First day of the week are attended by our members generally. Those held at other times continue to be neglected by many of our members, although one report acknowledges an improved attendance at their evening meeting, and another report mentions an increased interest in their religious meetings. The hour for gathering is nearly observed; clear of unbecoming behavior when assembled, except some instances of sleeping mentioned in six of the reports.

Second Query.—Love and unity are generally maintained amongst us. Tale-bearing and detraction are mostly discouraged. When differences arise and become known, endeavors are used to end them.

Third Query.—A concern is felt by many Friends to bring up those under their direction, in plainness of speech, behavior and apparel, in frequent reading the Holy Scriptures, and to restrain them from reading pernicious books and the corrupt conversation of the world. While some of the reports mention an increased interest manifested in the reading of the Scriptures of Truth and the exercise of care to restrain the reading of pernicious books and corrupt conversation, yet others acknowledge that more care is needed in the several parts of this query.

Fourth Query.—Friends are clear of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages (with an exception noticed in one of the reports) and with the qualification mentioned in two other reports, that they are generally clear; in one other report that they are clear with a very few exceptions. Four of the reports, however, make some abatement in relation to the manufacture and sale of cider. They are mostly careful to discourage their use as a drink, and caution is observed in the use thereof as a medicine. They are generally careful to discourage the attendance of places of diversion and the unnecessary frequenting of taverns. Moderation and temperance are mostly observed on account of marriages, burials and other occasions.

Fifth Query.—The necessities of the poor are inspected and relief afforded. Their children freely partake of learning to fit them for business, with an exception mentioned in one of the reports that some provision is made for the education of their children, and they and other Friends' children, so far as appears, are placed amongst Friends, two instances excepted.

Sixth Query.—Friends generally maintain a faithful testimony against oaths, an hireling ministry, bearing arms, training and other military services, being concerned in any fraudulent or clandestine trade, and against encouraging lotteries of any kind. Yet an exception is made in two of the reports in relation to an hireling ministry.

Seventh Query.—Friends are mostly careful to live within the bounds of their circumstances, and to keep to moderation in their trade or business; are punctual to their promises, and just in the payment of their debts; and care has been generally extended to such as give grounds for fear on these accounts.

Eighth Query.—Care is taken to deal with offenders in the spirit of meekness—without partiality, in order for their help and generally without unnecessary delay, and where such labor has proved ineffectual, judgment has been issued, it is believed, in the authority of Truth.

Ninth Query.—Care is taken to keep regular records of Births and Deaths.

A memorial concerning our deceased Friend, William Haines, prepared by Woodbury Monthly Meeting, endorsed by Salem Quarterly Meeting and introduced by the Representative Committee, was read, approved and directed to be recorded.

Fifth Day—Afternoon—Sixteenth of the Month.

In the consideration of the Ninth Query, as read at a former sitting, the meeting was introduced into exercise on account of the irregularity apparent in the answers thereto.

The subject was again introduced at this sitting, and it was concluded to advise and enjoin upon our members in their different meetings to extend renewed care to this

important subject, so that the old records of births and deaths may be properly preserved, and in the future we may be able to report that due care is taken to keep regular records thereof.

A memorial concerning our deceased Friend, Jonah Kelly, prepared by North-west Fork Monthly Meeting, endorsed by Southern Quarterly Meeting, and introduced by the Representative Committee was read, approved and directed to be recorded.

The First, Second and Third Annual Queries were read, and the following summaries comprised from the reports, were adopted.

Answers to First Annual Query.—*Philadelphia* informs that the time of holding the morning meetings at Spruce Street for public worship, has been changed from 10 to 10½ o'clock, and the First-day afternoon meeting to 3½ o'clock.

Abington.—Abington Monthly Meeting reports the time for convening our meetings has been changed from 10 to 10½ o'clock from the first of the Tenth to the first of the Fourth Month.

Bucks.—Buckingham Meeting has changed the time of gathering from 10 to 10½ o'clock.

Caln.—Bradford Mid-week Meeting discontinued and their Preparative Meeting held on First-day before Monthly Meeting.

Western.—A meeting for worship has been set up at Oxford, Pa., to be held on the First-day of the week, under the joint care of Pennsgrove and Nottingham Monthly Meetings, to convene at 10 o'clock A. M.

Fishing Creek.—The time for gathering of Fishing Creek Mid-week Meeting has been changed from 11 to 10 o'clock from Fourth Month 1st to Tenth Month 1st.

No other changes reported, and not any new Meeting established.

Answers to Second Annual Query.—We have 40 schools, superintended by Committees appointed either in the Monthly or the Preparative Meeting, employing 92 teachers of whom 69 are in membership with us. The pupils of 32 of these schools attend Mid week Meetings with their teachers.

Reports from seven of our Quarterly Meetings represent their schools attended in the aggregate by 1756 pupils, 500 of whom are members, 180 where one parent is a member, and two reports inform that 862 attend their schools where neither parent is a member.

Answers to Third Annual Query.—"They are."

The Joint Committee on the subject of Education and Schools made the following report, which was read. This interesting concern claimed some attention of the meeting. It was then concluded to refer the subject to a future sitting for further consideration.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

To the Yearly Meeting:

In presenting this, our Annual Report, we are encouraged to believe that there is an increasing interest amongst Friends, in reference to a guarded education for their children; but there is yet much room for concern and labor in this respect. Conferences have been held during the past year at the following places: Upper Dublin, Gwynedd, Quakertown, Stroudsburg, Trenton, Middletown, Edgewood, Mount Holly, Medford, Solebury, Buckingham, Newtown, Fallsington, Rancocas, and Bristol. These have been generally satisfactory, and we trust will be productive of good. The meetings of the general committee have been well attended, and have been occasions of much interest. At one of these, earnest desires were expressed that our schools should be conducted more in accordance with our principles and testimonies. A committee was appointed, who gave the subject careful consideration and prepared an address "To Teachers, School Committees, and all interested in the management of schools under the care of Friends," in which attention was called to the excellent advices contained in our Book of Discipline on the subject of Education. After alluding to the dignity and usefulness of the Teacher's calling, and to our testimony to simplicity in dress, salutation, &c., and to the consistent use of the plain language, the members of our various meetings having charge of schools, were exhorted to exercise care in the selection of committees to have over-

sight thereof, and the desire expressed that these committees encourage the attendance of the children, with their teachers, at meetings for Divine Worship held in the middle of the week, and that both teachers and committees seek after a qualification to carry out the purpose for which these schools have been established. Two conferences have been held with Teachers, School Committees and others, in which were considered the various subjects of the address, and the advantages of well-organized Friends' Schools to Friends' children. These were largely attended, and gave opportunity for comparison of views, and we think were seasons of instruction and encouragement to many. We would call the attention of the Yearly Meeting to some localities, where, owing to the scattered condition of Friends, difficulties present themselves to the establishment of schools under the care of Preparative or Monthly Meetings, and ask whether the Yearly Meeting will authorize the use of its funds to aid schools in such places.

An examination of the statistics, so far as received from the different Preparative and Monthly Meetings, shows there are 2880 children of a suitable age to attend school, where one or both parents are members. Of these 1782 are members and 1098 with one parent a member.

Of the whole number of children reported, 1176 members and 606 with one parent a member, belong to localities where they have Friends' Schools, and, 563 members and 535 one parent a member, live where no Friends' Schools are reported.

Of Preparative and Monthly Meetings, where they have *no schools*: There are

3	with 10 children or less	of a suitable age to attend school.
19	with from 10 to 20 children	“ “ “ “
8	“ 21 to 30	“ “ “ “
7	“ 31 to 40	“ “ “ “
4	“ 41 to 50	“ “ “ “
2	“ 51 to 60	“ “ “ “
3	“ 61 to 70	“ “ “ “
1	“ 79	“ “ “ “

The expenditures for the past year have been as follows:

For expenses of the Advisory Committee, Circulars, and Printing,	- - - - -	\$105 33
Aid furnished schools	- - - - -	187 00
Making whole amount,	- - - - -	<u>\$292 33</u>

In closing this report we feel it right to encourage the Yearly Meeting to continued labor in this interesting and important concern.

On behalf of the Committee,

WM. WADE GRISCOM, *Clerk.*

4mo. 27, 1878.

The Minutes of the Representative Committee, or Meeting for Sufferings, were read and their labors approved.

By Reports received from the several branches of the Yearly Meeting, it appears that the following Friends are appointed members of the Representative Committee or Meeting for Sufferings, for the ensuing year:—

PHILADELPHIA,	John M. Ogden, Joseph C. Turnpenny,	Susanna M. Parrish, John Saunders,
ABINGTON,	Daniel Foulke, Watson Tomlinson,	Edith W. Atlee, Ann C. Morgan,
BUCKS,	Barclay Knight, J. Simpson Betts.	Elizabeth E. Smith, Ann Eliza Smith,
CONCORD,	Jacob Paxson, Lewis Palmer,	Lucy Smyth, Martha Dodgson,
CALN,	Thomas Bonsall, John R. Gordon,	Caroline Hayes, Deborah Foreman,
WESTERN.	Milton Conard, John Mitchell,	Orpha H. Pyle, Margaretta Walton,
SOUTHERN.	James Dixon, Mary H. Jenkins,	Annie E. Bowers, William Hawkins,
BURLINGTON,	Charles N. Shreve. Jane D. Satterthwait,	Barclay White, Phebe W. Woolman,
HADDONFIELD,	Chalkley Albertson, Josiah Rogers,	Mary S. Lippincott, Silas Walton,
SALEM,	Samuel Lippincott. Elizabeth B. Atkinson,	Sarah J. Acton, Reuben Hilliard,
FISHING CREEK,	Caleb Clothier, Anne S. Clothier.	Thomas Wilson, Sarah B. Rich.

Seventeenth of the Month and Sixth of the Week.

The consideration of the Report of the Committee on Education and Schools was resumed.

The labors of the committee in their interesting concern were approved and they continued in the service and encouraged to extend further labor therein as way may open. They are authorized to draw on the treasurer of the Yearly Meeting at their discretion, for such funds as they may require in carrying forward this concern.

The following report from the Joint Committee on Indian affairs was read, and approved. They are continued and encouraged to extend further care therein as way may open :

To Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends:

The Joint Committee on Indian Affairs report, That they have endeavored during the past year to fulfil the duties assigned them, although they have met with many obstacles, the most prominent one of which has been the delay experienced in the confirmation of the agents, and the disorganization resulting therefrom.

As reported to the last Yearly Meeting, the Delegates representing the seven Yearly Meetings, engaged the services of our friend *Barclay White*, to visit and inspect the agencies under our care. The visit was made to the satisfaction of Friends, he having entered upon his duties on the fifteenth day of Sixth Month, 1877, at the Great Nemaha Agency, and continued uninterruptedly in the service (with the exception of five days) until the eleventh day of the Tenth Month succeeding.

From his report we find he visited the six agencies under the care of Friends, and as far as they were accessible to him, he examined the accounts of each United States Indian Agent during the last fiscal year. He also made a general and thorough investigation of Agencies and Agency affairs, reporting in detail to the Committees of the meetings in charge, as soon as possible after each visit was completed, and furnished a summary report, with general statistics, up to the first of Ninth Month, 1877, to the Secretary of the General Committee, which has already been published.

He gives us the gratifying information that during his pilgrimage he was well treated by those in authority, and received every facility in their power calculated to further the object of his visit. He reports the Corps of

United States Indian Agents now in office, as far as he was able to judge, "faithful, honest, and careful, and endeavoring to do their entire duty."

Also, that "Indians are appointed to Agency offices in place of white men, whenever they are capable of performing the duties of the position; and first-class Indian mechanics are now in the service in several agencies."

Believing there is a necessity for so doing, an arrangement has been made to continue our Friend, Barclay White, as "*Friends' Special Agent.*"

Agent *Jessie W. Griest*, of the Otoe Agency, being very desirous to be released from his position, tendered his resignation, but was subsequently induced to remain and his re-nomination has recently been confirmed by the Senate. He states, that much unsettlement had existed amongst the tribes, but, that he is pleased to report that it has died away, and that there is an amount of interest in agricultural pursuits heretofore unequalled so early in the season: adding that "we are getting along comfortably and harmoniously."

A general remark may be here introduced, that affairs at the *Great Nemaha Agency* appear to have been conducted with entire satisfaction, itemized reference to which, as well as to the *Otoe Agency*, will be found in the accompanying appendix.

This Committee has been represented at all the meetings of the Delegates representing the Seven Yearly Meetings, and it has endeavored to labor for the best interests of the Indians under the care of our Friends.

In conclusion we may remark, that we have at seasons been discouraged, and have felt that the time was nearly

at hand when we might be released from further care in the concern, but, when we remember that it is a work into which we have been called, we believe it right to continue, so long as way opens for us to labor for the benefit to the Indian, with a proper regard to our position as a Religious Society. We herewith append some interesting details, with which we do not propose to occupy the time of the Yearly Meeting by perusal; but would suggest they be referred to the committee to be appointed to prepare the Extracts, with liberty to have the same published therein.

By direction of the committee.

JACOB M. ELLIS, *Clerk.*

Philad'a, 5mo. 15, 1878.

APPENDIX TO REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

We glean from sundry letters of our agents, as well as the Report of Special Agent, *Barclay White*, a number of facts, which we here present, commencing with

GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY.

"*Iowas*, whole number 212.

Births 10; deaths 11; all the deaths except two being of very small children; a majority of them being but a few months old. During the winter, whooping cough prevailed, from which a number of deaths occurred. Experience has proven that more than seventy-five per cent. of the children born during the winter die

when less than six months of age, which is undoubtedly owing to insufficient care in protecting them from sudden changes in the weather."

"The well tilled fields of the Iowas rewarded them with an abundant harvest; scarcely an enclosure but gave evidence that its owner was striving to make a good showing for his season's labor, and the remark that was frequently heard from grain merchants in the adjoining towns, "your Indians must have raised a good crop of corn this year, the way they are hauling it to town," was, to say the least, encouraging. A very careful estimate showed that *seven hundred acres* were cultivated in corn yielding *twenty-six thousand bushels*, which it is believed is more than was ever before raised on the Reservation in any one year. *Seven hundred and fifty tons* of hay were made, of which many of the Indians have sold considerable, having more than they could use. They own 167 horses, 5 mules, 100 cattle and 300 hogs. Thirty acres of prairie land have been broken.

From a lengthy statistical table prepared by Special Agent B. WHITE, on the 31st day of Eighth Month of last year, we extract the following additional information in reference to this Agency, which we think will be read with interest, viz:

Cultivated by the Indians during the year,	-	-	950 acres.
Broken by Indians	"	"	20 "
Now under Fence,	-	-	1800 "
Rods of Fence made during the year,	-	-	1295
Number of Indian Families engaged in Agriculture,			80

The <i>Wheat, Corn, Barley, Potatoes, Turnips, Onions</i> and <i>Beans</i> raised by Indians during the year aggregate - - - - -							29,000 bush.
Number of Houses occupied by Indians,	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
“ “ built during the year,	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Population of Tribes,	-	-	-	-	-	-	324
Of whom are Adult Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-	95
“ “ School Children,	-	-	-	-	-	-	67
Number of Indians who read English,	-	-	-	-	-	-	116
Of whom, who have learned to read during the year,	-	-	-	-	-	-	12

At this Agency there is one carpenter and one smith shop.

Three houses were built during the year—two log and one frame. The logs are hewn and put up by the Indian having the house built, after which the roof, floors, doors, &c., are added by a mechanic, paid for from tribal funds. For the one *frame* house the Indian furnished *forty dollars*, preferring this to having a *log* house. The proposition has been made to them, to prepare and put up the logs, or if it is preferred, to furnish twenty-five dollars in money as an equivalent, and a house will be erected. The man who furnished forty dollars, did so from choice, in order to have a more commodious house than was customary to build for them; having three comfortable and good sized rooms. One frame barn, 16x20 feet, two stories high, was also built, all the material being furnished by the individual, who by the way, is a full-blooded Indian.

Four wells have been bored for as many individual Indians, at a cost of \$160.40, each individual paying one-fourth the cost of his well, the balance being a gratuity

from the profits of the Trading Post conducted at the Agency by a number of interested Friends.* One well was sunk seventy-six feet, when rock was struck. Efforts have been made to drill through it, but as yet these have been unsuccessful. It is not yet entirely abandoned. Twenty-five acres fall wheat were sown, and at least twenty acres potatoes. The usual preparation is being made for corn.

Three Indians have set 1,500 posts, sufficient to enclose 200 acres, and also have 4,000 rails made, which are necessary for completing the enclosures. These same men are making preparations for doing considerable breaking. Ten acres are already broken, although the proper breaking season has not yet arrived.

There has also been purchased with *store profits* (see foot note) and donated to the Indians, 1220 fruit trees, consisting of 1,000 apple, 160 peach, 36 cherry and 24 pear trees; also 300 grape vines, the whole costing \$268.50. All these, except 60 trees and 40 grape vines, which were planted at the Industrial School, have been distributed amongst the Indians and planted by them.

NOTE.—This Trading Post, or Store, was established by the loan of three-fourths of its capital by Friends of this Yearly Meeting, the remaining fourth being supplied by the storekeeper, who, in lieu of profits, agreed to accept a fixed salary of EIGHT HUNDRED DOLLARS per annum. It has accumulated sufficient capital for its continuance, and the whole of the profits beyond the expenses attending the prosecution of the business, is being appropriated to the benefit of the Indians in various ways, viz: Aid to the needy, digging wells as above, and other matters as detailed in succeeding pages.

IOWA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The success of this institution during the larger part of the year has been quite satisfactory, the attendance being larger than ever before. The accommodations were taxed to their utmost capacity during the last six months.

Whole number of Iowa Children of school-going ages,	-	52
Whole number enrolled,	- - - - -	51
Largest monthly attendance,	- - - - -	48
Largest monthly average, 26 boys and 14 girls,	- -	40

Forty of the children attending the School have been boarded at the "Home."

This is certainly a very favorable exhibit for so small a tribe. With a few exceptions, the children have been punctual in attendance, and there appears to be no better way to give an adequate idea of the condition and progress of this school than to invite those interested, to visit any school of the same grade amongst whites, with which they will bear favorable comparison. The same branches are taught that are usually introduced into primary schools.

A change in the management of this school was made on the first of Tenth Month last, by which the teacher was made an inmate of the school, having general charge and oversight of the children, which has resulted in a decided improvement in deportment and attendance. The assistant teacher resigned the last day of last year, since which time the labor formerly performed by this employee, has been performed by two Indian women.

The evenings are devoted to pleasing and instructive entertainments, consisting of select reading, by both employees and children; drawing, social plays, &c., &c. A little more than a month since a *Juvenile Lyceum* was organized, meeting weekly, the exercises consisting of readings, recitations, referring and answering questions, &c., &c. This is entered into with zeal, and is both entertaining and instructive. Some of the Indian parents attend and participate in the exercises.

In industrial arts the children have been successfully taught. Some of the girls have done several bakings entire, cut and made dresses and other garments for themselves, knit stockings, &c. Four hours daily are devoted to this branch.

One of the larger boys has regularly assisted the Teacher of Industry in his work, taking charge of a team when necessary, and performing the work of a man. During two weeks, when this employee was confined to the house by sickness, the boys had entire charge of the stock. *Three thousand bushels* of corn were raised on the farm; twenty-four acres of fall wheat and ten acres of spring wheat sown. The fall wheat looks exceedingly promising. Forty acres are now being prepared for corn. There are 70 hogs, 13 head of cattle and 3 horses, the property of the school; and all the pork required for home consumption, about *three thousand pounds*, was butchered. A larger quantity of vegetables than heretofore are being planted this spring, in which labor the boys participate. It is intended to reward true merit in this branch by giving a part of the crop, when matured.

A well has also been dug at the "Home," at a cost of \$76.85, paid for with funds appropriated from Store profits (see foot note). One half-breed boy has been sent to College, a short distance from the Reservation, provision having been made for the education of one Indian youth by an eastern lady, who is a friend to the Indians.

SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSOURIS.

Whole number, 105 ; births, 10 ; deaths, 12.

During last season this tribe did but little work. Only four of the fields formerly broken (not exceeding eighty acres) being cultivated. The present spring the prospect has brightened considerably, a larger amount of fencing having been done than ever before.

One man having twelve acres enclosed and cultivated, has increased it to twenty-four acres ; and another has sown fifteen acres spring wheat. An effort is now being made to procure some wire for fencing, as material for rails is well nigh exhausted. One great cause of the difficulty in inducing the members of this tribe to engage in agriculture is their unsettled condition.

Our Agent, M. B. KENT, further remarks :

"The time is fast approaching when the IOWAS must cease to be under the fostering care of the Government. They are now practically self-supporting. Although each year they increase the area of land under cultivation, it is my firm conviction that their ability to manage their own affairs will not be very materially increased until they are thrown entirely upon their own resources,

for they naturally incline to lean upon the strong arm of the United States, which will without doubt, eventually be withdrawn. Hence, it appears there cannot be much gained by deferring the final settlement between the Government and this tribe, by fulfilling all the obligations entered into in the past."

"The time is not far distant, when all Indians must earn their bread by the sweat of their brows. This is right, and all efforts made in their behalf should be made with this idea constantly before them. Friends are well aware that the tribes at this Agency have ceased to look to charity for the comforts of life; they are fully qualified to provide for themselves—hence no applications have been made to charitable associations for assistance, only so far as help is calculated to give aid to those who are making efforts to help themselves."

Indians have been taught that Government owes them support so long as they may see fit to ask it. Their mind must be disabused of this idea, and in lieu thereof, be taught that industry is a cardinal principle in all good society, and *they only* can prosper who exert their physical or mental powers to improve their condition in life.

"Intoxicating drinks, the great bane of Indian civilization, as well as of the white man's happiness, demands notice. Every effort both legally and morally is made to prevent their use amongst the Indians, but we can hardly hope to conquer so long as unprincipled white men continue to disregard the laws of their country by engaging in the nefarious practice of furnishing "fire-water" to these unfortunate people.

OTOE AGENCY.

We are indebted to the letters of Agent *Jesse W. Griest*, as well as the report of Special Agent *Barclay White*, for a number of facts which we here present.

The latter states, "that the question of removal to the Indian Territory, has been before this tribe for nearly eight years, and has been a fruitful cause of discord and dissension amongst its members, paralyzing the efforts of those disposed to open farms or enter upon civilized life, and affording a ready argument against any permanent improvement," but that he had received a copy of resolutions passed by the Otoe and Missouri chiefs, in which they unanimously desire and request to be permitted to remain on the reservation where they now live.

The number of Indian children between the ages of 6 and 18 years in the Otoe Tribe was, males 48, females 36. Total, 84. He visited the Industrial Boarding School, in which there were 16 Indian children, viz: 10 boys and 6 girls. There is attached to the Otoe Industrial School building, a fenced and tilled farm containing 160 acres of land called the *School Farm*, the crops of which the present year are 140 acres of spring wheat and 20 acres of oats. Said wheat and oats have been sown and tilled by Indian labor from the tribe (not school labor) under the supervision of the Agency farmer.

The domestic stock at the Otoe Agency, consists of 11 horses, 18 work oxen. 154 cows and beef cattle, 40 calves, 65 swine.

There are 16 frame or log houses on this reservation inhabited by Indians, and 5 others of the same description are now vacant.

From the same sources as above referred to, the following statistics are compiled, similar in character to those hereinbefore furnished as applicable to the *Great Nemaha Agency*.

CONDITION OF THE OTTOE RESERVATION.

Cultivated by Indians during the year,	.	.	300 acres.
Broken " " "	.	.	40 "
Now under fence,	.	.	700 "
Rods fencing made during the year,	.	.	100 "
Number of Indian families engaged in agriculture,	.	.	105 "
<i>Wheat, corn, potatoes, onions and beans raised by</i>			
Indians during the year aggregated	.	.	5425 bush.
Population of tribe,	.	.	452
Of whom are adult males,	.	.	126
" " school children,	.	.	84
No. of Indians who read English,	.	.	53
Of whom have learned to read during the year,	.	.	7
Feet of lumber sawed during the year,	.	.	16000
Tons of hay cut by Indians,	.	.	500

At this agency there is one steam flour mill, one saw mill, one carpenter shop and one smith shop.

From a letter recently received from Agent Griest, we learn there is a greatly increased attendance at the school, and that the boys are interested in their farming. To encourage this industry amongst them, he has, by authority of the Department, given them an interest in the crops they produce, assigning to them all the land they can cultivate and supplying them with teams, implements and seeds.

Since the above was compiled we have received a letter from Agent, Jesse W. Griest, of the Otoe Agency, bearing date 5mo. 2d, from which we make the following extracts :

In referring to the Indians he remarks :

“ Their willingness to labor when opportunities offering appropriate rewards were presented, has continued in excess of our means for employment. As a result, the agricultural operations have been more extensive than previous years ; and the product gained wholly by Indian labor has been sufficient to furnish bread stuff for the Tribe, until the return of another harvest, and to feed all Agency stock. The present Spring opened unusually early, and the Indians have shown more interest in farming than ever before.

In addition to the usual amount of near two hundred acres sown with wheat and oats, on the Agency and School Farm for the benefit of the Tribe, fifteen Indians have sown individual fields with wheat, aggregating about sixty-five acres, while only two Indians had *previously* raised any wheat for themselves, but these having good crops last year, has been a great incentive to others.

All the land that had been previously broken will be under cultivation, and I am repeatedly assured by many of the Indians, that they intend breaking prairie for the purpose of opening farms as soon as they can have teams for the purpose. To aid and encourage them in this direction I have contracted for additional teams of oxen, wagons, plows, and other farm implements, to be issued to those most deserving. Quite a number are

taking hold of farming in a more intelligent manner this Spring, and I confidently believe their efforts will be attended with more satisfactory results than heretofore. Unlike previous Springs, but few families have returned to the village. A number of them are fixing up habitations near where they propose opening farms, as they say, in order that they can have room to raise hogs and chickens. Several have expressed a desire for comfortable houses, and it is believed, could they be properly assisted just now, many would avail themselves of the opportunity, which would aid materially in fixing this as their permanent home, thereby settling the agitated question of removal that has retarded their progress for several years.

One hundred and twenty thousand acres of the *Otoe Reserve* was put in market for sale, last fall, which is now settling up quite rapidly, and it is believed the larger portion of it will be sold during the present year. The aggregate appraised value of this land is near *four hundred and thirty thousand dollars*, and, when all sold, will place to their credit in the Treasury of the United States a sum of this amount, *less expenses of sale*, and about thirty-five thousand dollars of re-imbursable appropriations by Government, already expended, which, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent., will yield a perpetual income sufficient to meet all necessary expenses of the Tribe, advance improvements, and under proper management, with a willingness for industry on their part, I see nothing to prevent these Indians from becoming a wealthy community. The remaining part of the reserve contains about *forty-three thousand acres*, and as fine a piece of land as I have seen west of the Missouri River.

"Some of the more progressive Indians are wanting to own cattle individually, a thing they would not hear to two years ago. Thus, while we seem to gain little or nothing while passing along, the summing up of results at the end of stated periods, convinces us of a gradual advancement in many respects."

"The Industrial School, which is now well equipped for practical working, is regarded as being the most efficient auxiliary through which to elevate the tribe, and for its management in detail it should be placed under the immediate care of a man and woman of ability and experience, in order that it may be made to meet its design in this respect. The school has been continually in operation during the year (except a vacation through the seventh and eighth months) with a larger average attendance than any previous year."

Our agent closes thus:—

"Still relying on a continuance of the sympathetic and substantial co-operation of Friends, in this field of isolated labor, and trusting to the Director of all Good that the work may be prosperous under the guidance of the Divine Will,

I remain, &c.,

[Signed,]

JESSE W. GRIEST,

U. S. Indian Agent.

At a meeting of the Joint Committee on Indian Affairs, held in Race Street Meeting House, Fifth Month 15th, 1878, the foregoing *Appendix*, with its preceding *Report*, were read and approved, and the Clerk directed to sign the same and forward them to the Yearly Meeting.

JACOB M. ELLIS,

CLERK.

A Memorial concerning our deceased Friend, Joseph S. Walton, prepared by Fallowfield Monthly Meeting, endorsed by Western Quarterly Meeting, and introduced by the Representative Committee, was read, approved, and directed to be recorded.

This Memorial, together with the others approved at former sittings of this Yearly Meeting, are directed to be published in the Extracts.

Sixth Day—Afternoon.

The following report from the Committee on the Treasurer's Account, was read and approved, and William P. Sharpless, therein named, was appointed Treasurer.

The names of Dillwyn Parrish and Joseph C. Turnpenny were also united with as correspondents of the Yearly Meeting.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Committee appointed to examine and settle the Treasurer's Accounts, to bring forward the name of a suitable person to serve as Treasurer, and the names of Correspondents for the Yearly Meeting, report that nearly all met, and upon comparing the vouchers of the Treasurer with his account, found it correct.

The balance in the hands of the Treasurer at last report	
was Twenty-one Hundred and Ninety-seven Dollars	
and Eight Cents, - - - - -	\$2,197.08
Interest allowed on Deposits, Fifty-eight Dollars and	
Seventy Cents, - - - - -	58.70
Amount received from the respective Quarterly Meet-	
ings, (the quotas having all been paid,) Two Thou-	
sand Dollars, - - - - -	2,000.00
Making a total of Forty-two Hundred and Fifty-five	—
Dollars and Seventy-eight Cents, - - -	\$4,255.78

THE PAYMENTS WERE AS FOLLOWS :

Amount of orders drawn by Representative Committee, Nine Hundred and Fifty-four Dollars and Fifteen Cents,	- -	\$954.15
Amount of orders drawn by Committee on Education, Two Hundred and Ninety-two Dollars and Thirty-three Cents,	-	292.33
Amount of orders drawn by Committee on Indian Affairs, Seven Hundred and Six Dollars,	- - - - -	706.00
Making a Total of Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-two Dollars and Forty-eight Cents,	- - -	\$1,952.48
Showing a Balance in the hands of the Treasurer at the present time of Twenty-three Hundred and Three Dollars and Thirty Cents,	- - -	\$2,303.30

The Committee recommend that the sum of Two Thousand Dollars (\$2,000) be raised the ensuing year, and propose Wm. P. Sharpless for Treasurer.

They also propose for Correspondents of the Yearly Meeting, Dillwyn Parrish, 1017 Cherry Street, Jos. C. Turnpenny, 813 Spruce Street, Philadelphia.

Signed on behalf of the Committee.

OLIVER EVANS,
THOMAS GARRIGUES.

Philadelphia, 5th Mo. 15th, 1878.

The Committee on Epistles produced an essay, which was read and approved, and a copy thereof directed to be forwarded to each of the Yearly Meetings with which we correspond.

By the reports received it appears that Correspondents have been appointed by all the subordinate meetings. Their names and address are directed to be published in the Extracts.

The following minute, embracing some of the exercises of the meeting, was read and adopted, and directed to be published in the Extracts :

We were reminded that the foundation on which the Society is based, is the revelation of God's will in the soul of man as declared to Peter—"On this rock will I build my church." As we come to place our spiritual foundation hereon, we will be preserved and receive ability to perform the work assigned us.

The injunction of George Fox was feelingly revived, "Friends, let all your meetings be held in the power of God." If we keep this in view, there will be a united travail for Zion's welfare, seeking to do the Lord's will, knowing that it is His service, not our own, that we are engaged in.

In reading the epistles from our distant brethren, we were encouraged to believe, that if we stand on this impregnable rock and are true to our principles, the time may come when we shall be recognized as the successors of the founders of this people, and become the means of gathering again all who truly believe what has been transmitted, so that men may again say as formerly, "see these Quakers, how they love one another."

Formerly it was at the hazard of losing property, liberty and sometimes even life that Friends attended their meetings. They were not prevented by distance,

believing the first great commandment, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God, with all thy soul, might, mind and strength." Now, the laws of the land prohibit secular employments on the first day of the week. By the consent of nearly all claiming to be Christians, it is appropriated for the public worship of Almighty God, and surely a people professing to be led and guided by the unerring Spirit of Truth, and believing each day alike appropriate, should encourage all to come and wait thus publicly upon Him. This manifestation of our love, which is our reasonable service, necessarily involves love to the brethren—not merely the "children of thy people as enjoined under the Mosaic law, but as interpreted by Him who spake as never man spake," in the parable of the good Samaritan. In thus fulfilling the two great commandments, corresponding to the first two queries, we should become the salt of the earth, the light of the world, whose light could not be hid.

Much exercise was manifested that our children should be guarded from the flood of pernicious publications which issues from the press. Suitable literary aliment should be furnished, and we were encouraged to promote the reading of the Holy Scriptures, which as the common ground for all who claim to be Christians, has ever been appealed to by us in the support of the principles we uphold. The more we become familiar with these inestimable writings, the more shall we be satisfied that these principles stand on an impregnable basis. Under the anointing which gave them forth they are "profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness: that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works."

The answers to the Fourth Query gave some evidence of deficiency, but, although due allowance was felt to be necessary in the altered and more stringent standard now before us, we were encouraged to fulfill its requisitions, not only in suppressing that which intoxicates, but also including whatever may be found to bring on its habitual use, that we may, as heretofore, keep on the advance in the promotion of this cause.

In considering the wholesome requisitions of our discipline as to trade and business, we were tenderly exhorted to keep within the bounds of our circumstances, and those blessed with abundance to set an example of moderation in the use of wealth, that thereby a stumbling block may not be laid in the way of others. As good stewards their ample means may be a blessing to themselves and others, and all were counseled to beware of extravagance and ostentation, not only for their own sake, but that those not in such circumstances of prosperity may not be tempted to a scale of living beyond their means. A testimony was feelingly borne by one who had known the advantage of being placed, while young and helpless, as an orphan in the family of concerned Friends, to whom he attributed his nurture and care in the Lord through the slippery paths of youth. Some salutary counsel was given to check by all means the growing extravagance in costly funerals, and to those who may enter into or enlarge their business affairs, a caution was extended that they profit by the wrecks which seem to be now strewing the commercial world.

The language of George Fox was revived in the treatment of offenders. "Be it known that we cast none

off—if they go from the light, and spirit, and power, in which our unity is, they cast out themselves.” Our care and labor with those, in the love of the gospel, should be continued that they, being reached by conviction, may be qualified to bear their testimony against the offence. If so, we have gained our brother: but if otherwise, and it becomes necessary to testify, let it be done in the spirit of meekness, and as the labor of love.

We have been favored during the sittings of this our Annual Assembly, to feel the over-shadowing influence of the Divine Presence, cementing us together in the bonds of brotherly love, and under the influence thereof have been enabled to transact the business that has claimed our attention, in condescension and harmony. Thankful for the favor bestowed we now conclude to meet again at the usual time next year, if consistent with the Divine will.

Extracted from the Minutes.

BENJAMIN G. FOULKE, *Clerk.*

Extracts from the Minutes of the Representative Committee.

At a meeting of the Representative Committee or Meeting for Sufferings, held 5th month 16th, 1878.

The Representative Committee or Meeting for Sufferings, state for the information of Friends, that the books and pamphlets in the fire-proof, belonging to the Yearly Meeting, are for distribution among those who desire to

become acquainted with our religious principles and testimonies.

Members of the Representative Committee have access to the fire-proof by application to Isaac N. Wells, on the premises.

It is expected that Friends who have a concern to distribute books or pamphlets contained therein, will apply to any member of this committee appointed by his or her Quarterly Meeting. A book is provided for the purpose of recording the books taken out and the name of the Friend granting the order.

List of books in fire-proof 5th month 13th, 1878.

7 packages Views on Scriptures.

1 " A brief account of the concern of Yearly Meeting on Education.

4 " of Memorials.

3 " Address on War.

19 copies Mite in the Treasury.

1 package Essays on Music.

141 copies of Barclay's Apology.

19 " Penn's Rise and Progress.

29 " No Cross, No Crown.

121 " Thos. Story's Conversations.

26 " Janney's Life of Penn.

85 " " Conversations.

38 " " Peace Principles Exemplified.

86 Barclay's Catechism.

48 John Woolman's Journal. (Whittier.)

271 Rules of Discipline.

52 Parrish's Letter.

27 Holy Life, by Hugh Turford.

21 Paul's Speech. " "

89 John Richardson's Life.

36 Janney's Life of Fox.

Extracted from the Minutes.

CALEB CLOTHIER, *Clerk.*

*Memorial of Fallowfield Monthly Meeting of Friends,
concerning our deceased Friend, Abigail Bernard.*

As the memory of those who have endeavored to follow the leadings of that Teacher which leadeth into all truth, and become by example, preachers of righteousness, is precious, we feel drawn to offer this brief memorial of our dear friend, Abigail Bernard.

She was the daughter of Ellis and Abigail Pusey, and was born in London Grove Township, Chester County, Pa., on the Sixth of Fourth Month, 1784. In the year 1804 she was united in marriage with Jeremiah Bernard, and removed to reside with him in West Marlborough. She was a diligent attender of meetings, not allowing worldly cares to deter her from assembling with her friends in religious fellowship.

She was a worthy and esteemed Elder, being appointed in 1816 to that station, which she filled the remainder of her life, being a period of sixty-one years.

Her peaceful and serene disposition rendered her a true helpmate, both in the domestic circle and in society, where she was ever ready to lend a helping hand to all

who needed her counsel or assistance, temporally or spiritually, endeavoring to walk humbly before Him whom she wished to serve most of all.

Kind and affable in her manner, she was greatly beloved, not only by those in the evening of life, but by the young, who were particularly attracted by the influence for good which was felt to surround her; and those who went to her as a mother, in seasons of trial, did not fail to receive from her warm interest and sympathy.

About the meridian of life she was visited with severe trials, in the loss of three of her children within a short time; and, not long after, in the death of her husband, with whom she had lived in near fellowship for many years. These trials she bore with that fortitude and resignation becoming the true spiritual worshipper, saying, "I must give them up to their Master, who has seen meet to take them."

In the death of her husband she bowed most meekly to the stroke, with the expression, "Father, thy will be done," giving evidence that the child-like faith and dependence on God sustained her through all.

Later in life she had an attack of paralysis, which greatly prostrated her. After lying quiet for many hours she recovered so as to speak, and in reply to a remark by one of her attendants, "Mother, thee seems better," she said "Yes, beyond my expectation. I had thought my work was ended, and I should be taken from you, but now I feel as though I will recover; and while I was waiting I was led into exercise in regard to our Select Quarterly meeting, of which I have so long been a member. It is my earnest desire, that in all its delib-

erations, it may be favored with the presence of the Master, who alone can give it strength." She had afterward slight attacks of a similar character, which did not materially affect the powers of her mind, but rendered her more feeble in body, yet she continued to attend meetings long after she had to be assisted in so doing.

Within about eighteen months of her death she had a fall, which entirely disabled her from walking, and she was confined to her room, suffering greatly at times ; but the patience which had clothed her spirit through other trials continued with her until the last. Her remarks were often instructive and pertinent, making lasting impressions on the minds of those present. On being asked how she felt, she said: "Better than might be expected of one who has attained to such a great age, and suffered so much, but I endeavor to be patient and do the Lord's will. I am waiting, waiting, I feel ready, nothing in my way when He chooses to take me, which will be the right time."

Very shortly before her departure she remarked to one of the family: "Thou art going to Quarterly Meeting. I always loved to go, but never expect to get there again, but will soon go from works to rewards." To an aged friend who had called to see her, on his taking leave, she said: "Farewell, farewell, it may be the last farewell," and soon after was attacked with a stupor, from which she did not recover, but passed sweetly and quietly away on the evening of First of Eleventh Month, 1876, in the 93d year of her age. Thus closed her useful and innocent life ; her spirit, we believe, being fully prepared for the change.

Her remains were interred in Friends' burying ground at Doe Run, after which a solemn meeting was held, wherein many impressive testimonies were borne.

Signed by direction of Fallowfield Monthly Meeting of Friends, held the 13th of 10th Mo., 1877.

EDWIN WALTON,
ELIZABETH P. WALTON,
Clerks.

Read and approved by Western Quarterly Meeting of Friends, held 23d of 10th Mo., 1877, and signed on behalf thereof, by

GEORGE THOMPSON,
MARY K. BERNARD,
Clerks.

At a meeting of the Representative Committee, or meeting for sufferings, held 3d Mo. 15, 1878, the above memorial was read and approved, and directed to be forwarded to the Yearly Meeting.

CALEB CLOTHIER,
Clerk.

*Memorial of Woodbury Monthly Meeting concerning
our deceased friend, William Haines.*

The subject of this memorial was born on the Eighth day of Third Month, 1810; he was the son of William and Ann Haines, of Upper Greenwich, New Jersey, who were consistent members of our religious society, and careful to train up their children in habits of industry, frugality, and a reverence for the Divine Being; in the regular attendance of our religious meetings, and to encourage them both by precept and example, faithfully to fulfill this and every other duty. And the effects of this careful training, through the assistance of Divine grace were made apparent in the mature life of our beloved friend.

By records which he has left, we find that very early in life his mind was visited by the overshadowings of Divine Love, and as he was faithful to live in accordance with its manifestations, the vanity of the fleeting pleasures of the world was shown unto him, and that obedience to these heavenly visitations was the only ground of true peace. Yet for want of watchfulness, and not being wholly obedient in little things, he was frequently brought into deep suffering followed by true repentance, which again brought blessed visitations from on high; thus, through all these dispensations of joy and sorrow, was he favored to learn to lean upon that Divine Arm, which can alone uphold and support through every trial; and was fitted to perform the many duties which in after life devolved upon him.

About the 24th year of his age he felt himself called to the work of the ministry, in which he continued until the close of his life, frequently extending his labors beyond his own Quarterly meeting, with the approbation and sympathy of his friends. In his communications his words, though oftentimes few, mostly savored of life, and many of us can testify to having had our spiritual strength renewed thereby.

He was naturally a man of strong prejudices, and to maintain the Christian character had much to overcome. He was of simple and unpretending manners, kind, courteous and hospitable; ever ready to assist the widow and the orphan when in need; and the friendless were sure always to find in him a friend. He lived in much simplicity, careful not to waste that which he had, that he might have wherewith to hand to others less favored than himself.

During the early part of the summer of 1872, he was taken with a severe illness attended with much bodily suffering, and as the summer wore on he apprehended his life was drawing near to a close. To one of his children, watching by his bedside, he said: "It now affords me much consolation, that I have attended to my religious duties, and I would encourage thee to be faithful. It will be of great comfort to thee in an hour like this." At another time, after his family had been gathered around him, he said: "I feel sensible of many shortcomings, and though far from perfection in the line of duty, yet am comforted in the assurance that an honest endeavor to walk and act under the guidance of truth, as made known from time to time, has met with Divine

favor, and an abundant reward, even in this life; and I have an abiding hope that the mercy of God, through Jesus Christ, will yet be vouchsafed, enabling me, a poor weak creature, to finish the work assigned me."

After this he was again favored to be partially restored to health, so as frequently to attend meetings and look after some business matters, but a useful and exemplary life was fast drawing to a close. He lingered on until the spring of 1876, rarely leaving his home, gradually growing weaker until his close. A few days before his death, on being inquired of, "if he felt peace of mind," he replied, "I feel no fear; Divine Grace hath done all for me, and I feel the power of the Lord to be over all other powers. 'Bless the Lord, oh my soul, and forget not all his benefits.'"

Again, on being asked how he was, he said, "I am almost gone," and a few hours later, surrounded by his wife and children, peacefully passed to rest, on the evening of 23d of 4th Mo., 1876, in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

He was interred from Friends' Meeting House, Upper Greenwich, amid a large concourse of friends and neighbors, who had gathered to take the last look at the remains of one whom they had respected and loved.

Approved by Woodbury Monthly Meeting of Friends, held at Upper Greenwich, 11th Mo. 26th, 1877, and signed by direction thereof.

WM. WADE GRISCOM,
Clerk.

HANNAH A. HERITAGE,
Clerk for the Day.

The foregoing memorial was read and approved in Salem Quarterly Meeting of Friends, held at Woodbury the 6th of 12th Mo., 1877.

AMOS J. PEASLEE,
SARAH M. GRISCOM,
Clerks.

At a meeting of the Representative Committee, or meeting for sufferings, held 3d Mo. 15th, 1878, the above memorial was read, approved and directed to be forwarded to the Yearly Meeting.

CALEB CLOTHIER,
Clerk.

A Memorial of North-west Fork Monthly Meeting concerning our dear deceased friend Jonah Kelly, who departed this life on the 23d of Third month, 1873, in his 74th year.

Believing that the labors of the servants of God ought always to be precious in the eyes of His people, and that their services should not be lost, but gathered up for edification, we offer the following sketch of his life among us.

He was born in the County of Caroline, Maryland, on the 15th of 10th month, 1799. In the journal he kept during many years, he says: "My father was the eldest son of Dennis Kelly, and bore his name. He was a serious and upright young man, and carried his Bible and hymn book in the fields when at work. My mother

was a daughter of William Perry, a very respectable and industrious man. They were married by the form of the Church of England, at White Marsh Church in Talbot County, Maryland, but soon after joined the Methodists. One of the first things I can remember, was a Methodist meeting one evening at my father's house. I was in the cradle and was delighted to hear the singing."

"Not long after this my parents joined Friends, and the first time they took me to Friends' meeting I sat at my father's feet. On the way home I told my parents I did not like that kind of meeting, for they did not sing nor preach. My father said, "did thee not hear that man preach?" I answered, 'no.' I knew I told a lie, and spoke it wilfully. But Oh, I remember almost as though it were yesterday, the terror of the Lord that fell upon me, and I was smitten for that falsehood. The speaker alluded to was Elisha Dawson, then a member of that meeting, and I afterward loved and esteemed him as long as he lived. My dear father would at times, particularly on the First-day of the week, call his family together to sit in silence, or read to them about Jesus Christ. At other times he would read the solemn words of righteous people who were about to die, especially young people, who gave evidence that death had no terror for them and that their souls were about to ascend to rest and glory. Tears were often brought to my eyes, and I said to myself, that I would be good that I might die happy like them. My father endeavored to discharge his duty to the lambs committed to his care, that in the day of reckoning their blood might not be upon him

He would take me by the hand to meetings when I was young, and when grown encouraged me to go: this has been of much benefit to me. My father was upright, and humble in his deportment, and in his latter days often spake a few words in meeting. My mother was one of the best and loveliest of women; my love and veneration for her were unbounded."

Through misfortune the parents of Jonah Kelly became poor, and being the eldest surviving son, he was kept at work on the farm to help provide for them and five younger children, until his twenty-fourth year, when he rented a farm for himself. He married Hester Ann Trice, who was a true helpmeet, sharing with him through a long life, privation and plenty, pain and pleasure. She was a Methodist and remained so until after her husband appeared in the ministry, when she joined Friends, to his great joy. He commenced married life with but little of this world's goods, neither had he the advantage of much schooling, (about eleven months in all,) which latter privation he felt during his whole life, and often spoke of it as having been against his usefulness.

His father on his death-bed told his son Jonah, that he had been commanded to preach the everlasting gospel to the children of men, but that he had been unfaithful. That it was now given him to say, that it would be required of *him*, or if he should be unfaithful, his seed after him would have to do what he had left undone.

The death of his parents was a serious call to him to make his election sure before it was too late. "For months and years," he says, "I made covenant with my God to mend my ways, and did give up and hold on for a

little while, but the grand adversary of my soul would persuade, and east up something that would throw me baek again. The cares of the world and the deeeitfulness of riches ehoked the good seed in me until the spark of divine life in me had nearly gone out."

It was not till the hand of affliction was again laid heavily upon him, first by the death of his oldest daughter, and then by that of another, that he gave up fully body, soul and spirit; and he says, "many were my sighs groans and tears in beseeehing God for merey and deliveranee from the ehains with which I was bound, and from the weight of sin; but he burst the bands and set my soul free! I leaped for joy, my soul was in heaven. I cannot express one half the peace and gladness I felt, for the very angels of God's love seemed to hover around me. At times while sitting in meetings, I felt the power of God to be with me requiring me to open my mouth in publie, but I trembled at the thought of it and refused. One First-day I ventured upon my feet and said a few words, but nature shrank and I only said a part of what was required, and sat down. Oh! the terror I then felt for disobedience. My feelings were such as I could not express. In a little while the fountain of divine life was again opened, and other new words were again put into my mouth to utter; and while I was speaking, the life of it seemed to run almost like lightning to three young men who were present. On taking my seat, the peace and joy I felt could not be expressed, and I believe those present had unity with me. But I refused, on several oeeasions when I knew it to be my duty to speak, for which I felt great terror and distress; and the fountain

would be sealed up for weeks at a time. After many cries to my Heavenly Father, the spring of life would return again, and I was favored to speak to the relief of my mind."

"On the second of Fourth month, 1844, while at work in the woods, it appeared to me that it would be required of me sometime to go to some of the Western States on a religious visit, where there was a precious people with souls to be saved or lost. I did not see how to give up to this, such a poor, unworthy, illiterate creature as I was. But the concern grew with me for several years, and for disobedience to the unfoldings of duty, the Lord afflicted me both in body and mind, and I gave way to discouragement and attempted to flee from the presence of the Lord like unto Jonah of old."

But in the hour of his great affliction, one of the Lord's servants came to him, and after sitting some time in silence, said, he had a call from his Heavenly Father to go South, and not to delay; that he had followed the guide from place to place not knowing whither he was going or for what purpose until he was led to him, and that it was given him to say, that his afflictions were from the Lord for his disobedience in not going where he had been commanded. He also told him, the Lord knew the integrity of his heart, and that there was yet a work for him to do, that he was a chosen servant to preach to his people. He mended from that time, and the concern to go West was taken away, but he appeared in the ministry more frequently.

He was exemplary and just in his dealings, and became a shining light to all around him. His concern for his

children was very great, and in his writings he often alludes to his many prayers for their preservation, and that his desires for them might be as bread cast upon the waters, to be gathered after many days.

He grew in grace and spiritual knowledge, often speaking in public the word of life as given him, not with enticing words of man's wisdom, but with power from on high, sounding an alarm to the lukewarm to be up and doing for their soul's welfare before it was too late; warning all of the shortness of time, and the awfulness of death to the unprepared; encouraging the feeble and desponding to press forward toward the mark of the high calling in Christ Jesus. His gift in the ministry was acknowledged and he stood an ambassador for his Lord and Master for nearly thirty years.

He travelled but little beyond the limits of his own Quarterly Meeting, but frequently to its constituent branches, and was often called upon to attend the funerals of persons not in membership with Friends. On such occasions, he was eminently favored to pour in the oil of consolation to the afflicted soul.

In the sixty-ninth year of his age he passed through a great affliction in the death of his wife, the companion and joy of his earlier days.

On the fifth of Third month, 1869, he writes in his journal for the last time; "I seldom get out except for a few minutes at a time, though I am favored to ride to our little meeting at Snow Hill nearly half of the meeting days. Some of the neighbors are frequently with us on First-days, and we have blessed refreshing seasons many

times together ; the mantle of the Father's love is over us, and we feel His presence to be in our midst. Praise and glory be ascribed to Him. Oh, the sweet seasons of heavenly love I have experienced ! He then closes his writing by a reference to the Southern Quarterly Meeting then being held at Camden, Delaware. "My spirit has been with Friends who have met there to transact the business that comes before the meeting, and with the pure worshipers that they may receive a cup of consolation."

He entered again into the married state with Mary L. Yeo, who affectionately and faithfully attended him the remainder of his life.

His health soon became more infirm from an attack of paralysis ; after which his sight became impaired, his intellect enfeebled, and he was as a little child. Yet his bright and cheerful deportment remained. He still took delight in attending his particular meeting, never failing to go when ability was afforded.

His health continued to fail and it was evident his days were drawing to a close—he grew weaker, and his mind became clouded with doubt. But the good Master whom he had served in life, stood by him, and as death drew nigh his mind became clear, and he was favored to feel that peace to flow into his soul that passeth all understanding. Bidding all present an affectionate farewell, with weighty counsel especially to his children, and remembering his eldest son who was absent, he gently breathed his last as serenely as the sunset of a summer day.

Read and united with by North-west Fork Monthly Meeting held at Snow Hill, Maryland, Second month, 16th, 1876, and signed by direction thereof, by

WILLIS CORKRAN,
Clerk.

Read in and approved by Southern Quarterly Meeting of Friends, held at Third Haven, Eighth month 30th, 1876, and ordered to be forwarded to the Representative Committee.

ROBERT B. DIXON,
Clerk.

At a meeting of the Representative Committee or meeting for Sufferings, held Third month 15th, 1878, the above memorial was read, approved and directed to be forwarded to the Yearly Meeting.

CALEB CLOTHIER,
Clerk.

*Testimony of Fallowfield Monthly Meeting of Friends
concerning Jos. S. Walton, deceased.*

Believing that the life and example of one who has taken the Divine Spirit for a guide, and who, through its influence, has endeavored to walk uprightly and consistently among men, is calculated to encourage others who may be desirous of pursuing the same pathway, we have felt drawn to prepare some account of our deceased friend, Joseph S. Walton. He was the son of William

and Hannah Walton and was born in London Grove township, Chester county, Pa., on the 11th of 11mo., 1792. His parents removed from there to East Fallowfield, in the year 1795, where they continued to reside during the remainder of their lives, Joseph being with them until about twenty years of age. They were exemplary members of our religious Society, and concerned to bring up their children in conformity with its testimonies. When quite young Joseph felt the restraining hand of Divine Goodness, and yielding to its influence was led into serious reflection. He perceived the importance of maintaining with integrity the principles professed by Friends, believing them to be founded on the immediate revelation of the Divine will, and strove to follow out these convictions with faithfulness. While engaged in learning his trade as a miller, he felt it to be a duty to attend mid-week meetings, but the press of business was such at times as to prevent his leaving the mill (a mile distant from the meeting house,) until near the hour of assembling, his anxiety to be there in due season was so great that he often ran most of the distance, that he might not interrupt the worship of others by an untimely entrance. When referring to this in after life, he spoke of the strength and comfort he received when gathered with Friends for Divine worship, and expressed a belief that the *sacrifice* made to attend meetings increased the reward.

He was of a sensitive and retiring nature and shrank from accepting the appointment of Clerk of the Preparative Meeting, under an apprehension that his education had not been sufficient to enable him to perform

the service. He was encouraged by a Friend to look to that source which could bless the little he had, and as he became earnestly concerned to seek for aid from his Heavenly Father, he had faith to believe help would be afforded, and was made willing to submit to the appointment. The encouragement thus derived from his early experiences was frequently held up to the young, with an assurance that if the mind was rightly exercised and assistance asked for, strength would be furnished in the needful time and all fear would pass away.

After leaving his trade he was employed at different places in the pursuit of his business, until the year 1819, when he returned to his father's residence and turned his attention to farming.

At a time of life when most young persons are eager in the pursuit of pleasure, he was thoughtful and sedate.

Previous to his marriage he had been the traveling companion of two eminent ministers, who were engaged in making family visits among Friends. He felt the influence of their devotional exercises, and the instruction he gained whilst with them confirmed his best feelings and was a preparation for greater usefulness in after years.

In the year 1821, he was married to Abigail Mann, daughter of John and Lydia Mann. She was a woman of deep religious feeling, and clear understanding, energetic in character and ever ready to share with her husband the responsibilities that devolved upon them. They settled in East Fallowfield, and he was engaged in farming until the spring of 1825, when, under a sense of duty, they offered their services to assist Friends who

were endeavoring to ameliorate the condition of the Indians living on the Alleghany reservation, in the western part of the State of New York. Their offer was accepted and they traveled through a wilderness country in their own conveyance, until they reached the place of their destination, where they remained until the fall of 1828, at which time they returned to their old neighborhood in Chester county. In the spring of 1834, they purchased a farm adjoining Fallowfield Meeting House, where they lived for many years, fulfilling the apostolic injunction, "not slothful, but diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord;" at the same time extending aid and hospitality to friends and others as occasion required.

As Joseph advanced in years, his character became more fully developed as an humble minded Christian. He was modest and unobtrusive, and when assembled with Friends for Divine worship the seriousness of his countenance was often lighted up with a calm and peaceful expression which denoted the abiding place of his spirit. In conducting the affairs of the Church, he was livingly concerned that they should be transacted in that spirit of forbearance and "charity which suffereth long and is kind," and would wait until patience had done its work and harmony of action was secured. In the administration of discipline, his desire was to reclaim offenders; he approached them with tenderness and treated them with kindness. While endeavoring to make them sensible of their deviation, his sympathies flowed freely towards them. He did not forget that *he* also was liable to go astray when unguarded, and was willing

to *receive* as well as *give* counsel. On one occasion in communication with a younger Friend for whom he felt a religious concern, he used the following language: "I hope thou mayst ever love me so well that thou canst tell me of my faults without any fear of its having any other effect than to cause me to love thee the more."

In the year 1839, he was appointed by the Western Quarterly Meeting a member of the Representative Committee of the Yearly Meeting, and occupied a place there for many years. In this office, as well as elsewhere, he endeavored to attend to his duties punctually and faithfully.

The interest that he and his wife continued to feel in the welfare of the Indians, caused them to leave their comfortable home and its surroundings a second time, and in the year 1848, they, with their two daughters, left their residence in Fallowfield and went to the Cattaraugus reservation, in New York, with the view of aiding the Indians located there in acquiring such knowledge as might benefit them under their changing circumstances. They remained with the Indians for nearly two years, instructing them in arts of civilization, when they again returned to their home in Chester county. Joseph, however, did not lose sight of these poor children of the forest; his ear remained open to hear them and his heart was ever ready to plead their cause, and he continued to render such assistance as he was capable of doing whenever opportunity offered. In the summer of 1854, he met with a sore bereavement in the death of his wife; he felt that his strongest earthly support was taken from him, and that the sustaining influence of

conjugal affection was no longer around him. In the hour of loneliness and depression he sought the aid of that unfailing hand that had blessed him, and realized the comfort that came from the love of Him who "giveth and taketh away."

His gift as an Elder was remarkable, and early acknowledged by the meeting of which he was a member; many Friends are still living who certify of his usefulness in its exercise. He understood the ground of Gospel ministry, and the necessity of waiting for the qualifying power to put forth. To the fearful and desponding he offered words of hope and consolation; to the zealous and young in experience, caution when needed, and at proper times, encouragement. He was a nursing father to the lisping babe and a prudent counselor to the strong man; desiring all to keep low and humble in the exercise of their respective gifts and to avoid the expression of words without life. He was frequently engaged in assisting ministering Friends in the accomplishment of religious visits, and was no less watchful over his own spirit than over the conduct of those whom he accompanied. He was sometimes absent from home for several weeks together traveling long distances, and often by private conveyance. In this service there were seasons of discouragement, when he would feel disheartened and almost ready to give out by the way, yet he would press onward through hardships and difficulties with renewed faith, and by keeping his eye single to the work in which he was engaged, strengthen the hands of those who went forth with messages of "peace and good-will." His unassuming manner and patient

bearing enabled him to be of service in removing prejudices and preparing the mind for the reception of good impressions, and when the Divine word reached the witness for Truth, he exercised a care that its growth should not be hindered by conversation on subjects of less importance.

In the spring of 1859, he was united in marriage with Priscilla S. Parry, who resided in Drumore township, Lancaster county, Pa., where they lived until the fall of 1864, when they removed to Ercildoun, near his former residence. In the decline of life he was still frequently engaged with Friends in the performance of religious labors, and continued willing to make any *needful sacrifice within his power*, until he was debarred from active usefulness by paralysis which prevented him from going abroad. He manifested much concern that he might bear this affliction with patient submission, *expressing* a fear that when his bodily powers became weakened he might neglect the command to "watch and pray," and thus become a stumbling block to inquiring minds. Happily this fear was not realized. Through tedious years of suffering and inability of communicating his thoughts verbally or by writing with those around him, he was upheld and kept in a patient uncomplaining spirit. His love for his friends and his interest in the welfare of the Religious Society to which he was attached and for which he had devotedly labored, did not cease with his confinement. He was frequently taken to meeting, at his earnest request, long after he had lost the ability to go without assistance, and in the enjoyment of Christian fellowship with his friends, gave

evidence that the sacrifice *of his early manhood* was blessed in the evening of his days.

The tenderness and sympathy of Friends often drew them to sit with him in silence, or it might be to offer words of comfort and consolation. In these seasons his heart would be touched with feelings of gratitude causing the tear to flow and the spirit to rejoice in the everlasting love of our Heavenly Father.

For about five months he was confined to his bed, scarcely able to turn without assistance, or to make his wants known. In this condition he was assiduously nursed by a loving wife and family, and every exertion within their power was made to render his situation as comfortable as possible. The silent secret prayer for help and strength was frequently offered and we doubt not was mercifully answered, for his patience and resignation continued to the last.

As the end drew nigh the composure of his countenance manifested the peace of his mind; the pressure of the hand conveyed the last thoughts of affection to those who had administered so faithfully to his necessities, and when the hour of dissolution arrived, no moan or sigh disturbed his entrance into rest. As the disembodied spirit took its flight, the Comforter came and the language of Paul to Timothy might have been appropriately addressed to those who witnessed the closing scene, "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me at that day, and not to me only, but unto all them also that love his appearing."

He was released from bodily suffering on the 7th of the 12th month, 1876, in the 85th year of his age.

Signed by direction of Fallowfield Monthly Meeting of Friends, held the 11th of 8th month, 1877.

EDWIN WALTON,

ELIZABETH T. WALTON,

Clerks.

Read and approved by the Western Quarterly Meeting of Friends, held 23d of 10th month, 1877, and signed on behalf thereof by,

GEORGE THOMPSON,

MARY H. BARNARD,

Clerks.

At a meeting of the Representative Committee or Meeting for Sufferings, held 3d month 15th, 1878, the above memorial was read and approved and directed to be forwarded to the Yearly Meeting.

CALEB CLOTHIER, *Clerk.*

TITLES

OF QUARTERLY, HALFYEARLY AND MONTHLY MEETINGS, WITH NAMES OF CORRESPONDENTS, ETC.

CORRESPONDENTS OF PHILADELPHIA YEARLY MEETING.

Joseph C. Turpenny, No. 813 Spruce St.

Dillwyn Parrish, No. 1017 Cherry St.

CORRESPONDENT OF THE REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEE.

Caleb Clothier, No. 1630 Filbert St.

CORRESPONDENTS OF QUARTERLY AND MONTHLY MEETINGS.

Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting of Friends—William P. Sharpless, 1513 Arch St.

Monthly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia—Alfred Moore, 22 N 7th St.

Monthly Meeting of Friends, held at Green St., Philadelphia—Spencer Roberts, 421 N. 6th St.

Monthly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia, held at Spruce St.—Joseph C. Turpenny, 813 Spruce St.

Radnor Monthly Meeting of Friends—Ellwood Thomas, King of Prussia, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Exeter Monthly Meeting of Friends—Thomas Lightfoot, Maiden Creek, Berks Co., Pa.

Abington Quarterly Meeting—Isaac Mather, Jenkintown, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Abington Monthly Meeting—Isaac Mather, Jenkintown, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Byberry Monthly Meeting—Watson Tomlinson, Byberry, Pa.

Horsham Monthly Meeting—Jervis S. Smith, Horsham, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Gwynedd Monthly Meeting—Susan Y. Fonke, Springhouse, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Richland Monthly Meeting—John J. Moore, Quakertown, Bucks Co., Pa.

Bucks Quarterly Meeting—Isaac H. Hillborn, Newtown P. O., Bucks Co., Pa.

Falls Monthly Meeting—Mark Palmer, Edgewood, Bucks Co., Pa.

Middletown Monthly Meeting—Mark P. Rich, Edgewood, Bucks Co., Pa.

Wrightstown Monthly Meeting—Samuel Walton, Buckmanville, Bucks Co., Pa.

Buckingham Monthly Meeting—Joshua Fell, Mechanicsville, Bucks Co., Pa.

Solebury Monthly Meeting—Moses Eastburn, New Hope, Bucks Co., Pa.

Makefield Monthly Meeting—Joseph Flowers, Edgewood, Bucks Co., Pa.

Quakertown Monthly Meeting—Abram R. Vail, Quakertown, New Jersey.

Bristol Monthly Meeting—Samuel Swain, Bristol, Pa.

Concord Quarterly Meeting—Halliday Jackson, West Chester, Pa.
Darby Monthly Meeting—Thomas Garrigues, Kingsessing, Philada.
Chester Monthly Meeting—Isaac Haldeman, Media, Delaware Co., Pa.
Goshen Monthly Meeting—J. Hibberd Bartram, Milltown, Chester Co., Pa.
Concord Monthly Meeting—Hannah H. Palmer, Concordville, Delaware Co., Pa.
Wilmington Monthly Meeting—William P. Bancroft, Wilmington, Del.
Birmingham Monthly Meeting—Philip P. Sharpless, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa.

Caln Quarterly Meeting—Ezra Smedley, Thorndale, Chester Co., Pa.
Uwchlan Monthly Meeting—Benjamin Martin, Lionville, Chester Co., Pa.
Bradford Monthly Meeting—Henry L. Pratt, Thorndale Iron Works, Chester Co., Pa.
Sadshury Monthly Meeting—Pusey Barnard, Christiana, Lancaster Co., Pa.

Western Quarterly Meeting—Ellwood Michener, Toughkenamon, Chester Co., Pa.
Centre Monthly Meeting—John P. Yeatman, Fairville, Chester Co., Pa.
Kennett Monthly Meeting—Evan T. Swayne, Kennett Square, Chester Co., Pa.
London Grove Monthly Meeting—Joseph W. Roberts, London Grove, Chester Co., Pa.
New Garden Monthly Meeting—Ezra Michener, Toughkenamon, Chester Co., Pa.
Pennsgrove Monthly Meeting—J. Comly Brosius, Cochranville P. O., Chester Co., Pa.
Fallowfield Monthly Meeting—Milton Darlington, Pomeroy, Chester Co., Pa.

Southern Quarterly Meeting—Daniel C. Cowgill, Dover, Del.
Third Haven Monthly Meeting—Robert P. Dixon, Easton, Md.
Camden Monthly Meeting—Henry Cowgill, Woodside P. O., Kent Co., Del.
Cecil Monthly Meeting—Richard T. Turner, Still Pond, Kent Co., Md.
Northwest Fork Monthly Meeting—Willis Corkran, Federalshurg, Caroline Co., Md.

Burlington Quarterly Meeting—William Clothier, Mt. Holly, Burlington Co., N. J.
Burlington Monthly Meeting—William C. Hancock, Burlington, Burlington Co., N. J.
Chesterfield Monthly Meeting—Benjamin Satterthwait, Trenton, Mercer Co., N. J.
Upper Springfield Monthly Meeting—Peter E. Harvey, Columbus, Burlington Co., N. J.
Mount Holly Monthly Meeting—William Clothier, Mt. Holly, Burlington Co., N. J.

Haddonfield Quarterly Meeting—Silas Walton, Moorestown, Burlington Co., N. J.
Haddonfield Monthly Meeting—George T. Haines, Haddonfield, Camden Co., N. J.
Chester Monthly Meeting—Silas Walton, Moorestown, Burlington Co., N. J.
Evesham Monthly Meeting—William D. Rodgers, Mount Laurel, Burlington Co., N. J.
Medford Monthly Meeting—William Cowperthwait, Medford, Burlington Co., N. J.

Salem Quarterly Meeting—Amos J. Peaslee, Clarkshoro P. O., N. J.
Woodbury Monthly Meeting—Wm. Wade Griscom, Woodbury, Gloucester Co., N. J.
Pilesgrove Monthly Meeting—Renhen Woolman, Woodstown, Salem Co., N. J.
Salem Monthly Meeting—Thomas T. Hilliard, Salem, Salem Co., N. J.
Greenwich Monthly Meeting—Mark R. Dare, Greenwich, Cumberland Co., N. J.

Fishing Creek Half-Year's Meeting—Thomas Wilson, Millville, Columbia Co., Pa.
Roaring Creek Monthly Meeting—Perry John, Bear Gap, Northumberland Co., Pa.
Fishing Creek Monthly Meeting—Thomas Wilson, Millville, Columbia Co., Pa.



